

## FRANCE.

## PARIS STILL DEFIANT.

The Bombardment of the City to Begin  
New Year's Day.

Bishops and Priests Hunted  
Down by the Prussians.

## THE BATTLE OF THE VILLAGES.

Magnificent Bayonet Charge by the  
French Troops.

## THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Formidable Expedition Preparing  
to Embark from Brest.

English Ships in the Seine Scuttled  
by the Germans.

The Expulsion of the Invaders from French  
Soil Resolved On.

## THE BOMBARDMENT AT HAND.

Telegram to the New York Herald.  
Paris to be Bombarded on New Year's Day—  
Everything in Readiness.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Morning.  
I learn from private and reliable sources that the bombardment of three of the Paris forts will begin on the first day of January. These forts are situated on the south side of the city. Everything is ready and all the details arranged.  
The attack and bombardment would have commenced sooner but for the considerations of the festival of Christmas entertained by the German soldiers. On the night of the New Year shells will be thrown into different parts of Paris for the purpose of establishing the range of the German guns, after which the bombardment will continue incessantly until the capitulation.

## THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

Telegram to the New York Herald.  
Paris from Paris—The People Still Defiant—  
No Surrender—German Demands Disputed.

LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.  
The New York Herald correspondent at Paris, writing under date of December 19, says:—

STILL DEFIANT.  
The condition of the city is much better than could have been expected a month ago. The manner in which the inhabitants sustain themselves is marvelous. I should say, however, that as a rule the people are paler and thinner than formerly, and some respectable looking persons have been seen to beg in the streets. Nevertheless there is no talk of surrender, and the outcry for sorties is general. The inhabitants are determined to resist till the last grain of food is consumed.

GERMAN DELUSIONS DISPELLED.  
It is believed that the Germans have become so exasperated by the resistance of Paris that after the fall of the city they will make terrible reprisals. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon Paris. The Germans can no longer boast of that superiority over the French which they have enjoyed for months, and now that the heroism of the enemy has put an end to the delusion, they have become more rational, pensive and revengeful. Meanwhile the French outworks are now so far in advance of the city that you may shortly hear of the destruction of Versailles.

French Loss in the Present Sorties—Confidence of the Inhabitants Still Undiminished.  
LONDON, Dec. 28, 1870.  
Balloon advices from Paris to the 23d are at hand. There had been no more fighting. The French loss in the sortie of the 21st was reported at about 800. The confidence of the inhabitants is undiminished.

## CLOSING UP THE SEINE.

Telegram to the New York Herald.  
English Vessels Scuttled in the Seine—Their Crews Robbed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Morning.  
The Havre correspondent of the London Times forwards the following intelligence from that city under date of yesterday, which I transmit specially for the New York Herald:—  
The Prussians have scuttled six English vessels at Dieppe, a small town situated on the Seine, a few miles from Rouen. This was done for the purpose of impeding the navigation of the river. The crews were turned adrift to sleep on the ground after they had been robbed of their money and other property.

## THE GERMAN ARMY.

Telegram to the New York Herald.  
French Reports of German Excesses in Orleans—Inhumanity and Sacrilege—Priests Ill-Treated—State of Affairs at Bordeaux.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.  
I have received a despatch from the Bordeaux correspondent of the New York Herald, dated December 21, from which I extract the following intelligence:—

GERMAN EXCESSES IN ORLEANS.  
The newspapers here (Bordeaux) state that the condition of the armies in the field is daily improving. Great excitement exists in Bordeaux in consequence of the conduct of the Germans at Orleans. Bishop Dupanloup has been subjected to the greatest indignities. It is reported that he has addressed a pastoral to the French clergy invoking the vengeance of Heaven on the "barbarians."  
INHUMANITY AND SACRILEGE.  
It is stated that the Cathedral of Orleans was filled with thousands of French prisoners, who were left without bread or fuel, while the Germans played the organ in derision of their sufferings.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRIESTS.  
A priest, dressed in his clerical robes and wearing the badge of the International Aid Society for the Wounded, while attending a dying soldier had his head laid open by a sabre cut. Another clergyman was shot for refusing to give information relative to the French army camped between St. Naudre and St. Regation and Damperre.

ACTIVITY IN BORDEAUX.  
Great activity is displayed in Bordeaux in instruct-

ing the troops, and the best spirit prevails throughout the country. Men of all grades of society are ready to assist in the national defence.

## THE BATTLE NEAR AMIENS.

Telegram to the New York Herald.

French Official Report—The Prussians Give Battle Between Douars and Coutay—Brave Resistance of the French—A Grand Bayonet Charge—The Battle Field at Night Occupied by the French.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25, 1870.  
General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, reports as follows to the Minister of War:—  
The Prussians gave us battle on the 23d instant. We were well posted, between Douars and Coutay. Our troops fought admirably during the entire day.

VILLAGES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.  
Villages were taken and retaken. At five in the afternoon our success was complete. We drove the enemy before us with the bayonet. During the night the Prussians entered some villages in the valley, but they did not try to attack our positions.

THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD.  
Other reports say General Faidherbe was successful on his right and left wings, and his army slept on the field of battle, but the result was indecisive. The next day, the enemy showing no disposition to renew the fight, General Faidherbe returned to Albert.

German Official Report of the Battle.  
BERLIN, Dec. 25, 1870.  
King William telegraphs to the Queen that General Manteuffel won a victory on the 23d near Amiens, taking 1,000 prisoners, and commenced to pursue the French in the direction of Arras to-day.

## THE BATTLE AT NUITS.

Telegram to the New York Herald.  
Fighting All Day—Orderly French Retreat—The New Levies Fighting Like Veterans—Losses on Both Sides.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.  
An account of the battle of the 18th at Nuits from French sources says the force opposed to the Prussians numbered 19,000 men and had three batteries of artillery. The combat lasted all day. At evening the French retreated in an orderly manner about a thousand yards.  
THE NEW LEVIES FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS.  
The Prussians abandoned Nuits on the morning of the 19th, but subsequently returned and reoccupied the place. The French put their loss at 1,200 killed and wounded, and claim that the enemy lost some 5,000 men.

## FRANCE AWAKENED.

Telegram to the New York Herald.

Bordeaux Confidential—On to Paris—An Expedition from Brest—The Organization of the New Levies Hastened—The Invaders Must Be Expelled.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25, 1870.  
Telegraphic communication between this city and the north of France has been restored.  
WORD FROM BORDEAUX.  
General Bourbaki sends the government a favorable account of the army under his command.

ON TO PARIS.  
An official despatch from Le Mans, of December 24, announces that the Prussians have withdrawn from Nogent le Rotrou. Seventy-five thousand men passed through the town going in the direction of Paris.

A FORCE FROM BREST.  
A fleet of transports is preparing to leave Brest, with a considerable force, for an unknown destination.

THE NEW LEVIES.  
The French government is hastening the organization of district camps for new levies.  
THE INVADERS TO BE EXPELLED.  
The people of Lyons are confident that the invaders will be expelled from France.

## THE GERMAN ARMIES.

Telegram to the New York Herald.  
The German Armies in France—Numbers and Location—Garrison Duty at Home.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.  
The total effective force of the German armies now in France is set down in round numbers at 600,000, half of which is now before Paris. In addition to this number 100,000 men are reported on the sick list. It is estimated that 300,000 Germans have been killed or disabled since the beginning of the war.

## NIGHT RIDING WITH GAMBETTA.

GARRISON DUTY IN PRUSSIA.  
He is entrusted to volunteers who, by reason of being under or over age, or of having served their terms, are not liable to military service.  
A Train Stopped by the Uhlans—Subsequent Escape and Pursuit.

Visit to the Army of the Loire—On the Road—The Prussians Hold the Line—Gambetta's Resolve—Uhlans Ahead—Beating a Retreat—Fired On—Trying It Again—Bad News.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870.  
I must hasten to send you a description of my yesterday's adventures, although the fatigue they have occasioned me makes me feel hardly capable of holding my pen. Yesterday morning I was slipping my coffee and gazing at a pile of newspapers, with a boiling sensation that, sooner or later, I should have to read them, when a rapid foot, or, to speak more correctly, two rapid feet, ascended my stairs, and a knock came at my door.

AN EARLY VISITOR.  
"A letter," thought I, for the hour was almost too precious for a visitor. "Come in," and in walked, or rather bounded, a familiar spirit of mine, and also of M. Gambetta—an individual known to fame, but exceedingly useful, both to the exalted Minister and my humble self.  
"Wipe, Henri! I did not expect to see you arriving with this lack-lustre countenance!"

"No, non cher, but I have great news for you, for the communication of which I shall expect you to be eternally grateful. We have just had a despatch from De Paladine saying he means, after all, to concentrate his troops on Orleans, and so Gambetta means to fly over to Orleans and see the deed accomplished."  
"When?"  
"In about half an hour."  
"How?"  
"By special train."

"My dear fellow, you must arrange me a place in his suite."  
After a swarm of troubles as numerous and as tiresome as a swarm of gnats this arrangement was made, and I followed the Minister to the station.  
ON THE WAY.  
We did not get into the same carriage with Gambetta, whom I observed at the station, looking dazed and talking a good deal. We felt very much excited about the end of our journey, as we could not but feel that it was a toss-up whether we found Prus-

sians or French at the end of it. The train was signalled to stop at a small station where should otherwise have passed, and one of the officials was seen speaking to Gambetta at his carriage windows. Henri sprang out to hear what was going on. He presently came back, looking disturbed. "This is pleasant," said he. "They report here that the Prussians are in possession of the line near Orleans, and that we shall not get there to-night."  
"Pleasant?" remarked, but once more the Minister moved off. We went on very slowly, securing times stopping and receiving reports of the presence of the Prussians en route.

Saint-Gambetta persevered till the brief wintry day, driving slowly along, through the gray light and desolate cold landscape we pursued our way.  
VILLAGES AHEAD.  
But now we approached the village of La Chapelle and suddenly came to a dead stop. What had happened? Out went our heads and we went our glasses; then we saw what was going on. The Uhlans were the matter. There, in advance of us, was a mass of gray and white—of horses. "A detachment of the Prussian cavalry," we exclaimed simultaneously. At the same moment came a dash—a crash. They were saluting afterwards a railway official sprang out and bore madly down to Gambetta's carriage. Ere he reached it the Minister had disappeared.

BACK TO BEAUGENCY.  
It is all right," he shouted; "back to Beaugency." Flash, crash, went the rifles once more. It seemed as if the Prussians were making a clean sweep of the line. The railway official stooped and looked scared, but in a moment he recovered himself, and ran towards the engine. The moment more and he was back in the carriage and the retrograde movement began. It was time, for the horsemen were galloping towards us, and we were a good deal of a distance from the steamers. "All right," repeated Henri, as we went on, "all right. If he calls that all right I wonder what he calls a wrong."

BEATING A RETREAT.  
On our return to Beaugency all the railway officials and several unofficial persons came rushing up to the train. I saw Gambetta again, he was instantly surrounded by a small knot of the curious, to whom we immediately joined ourselves. "We were unable to proceed," said the Minister, "but I am sure; but my mind is relieved, my doubts are set at rest. Our countrymen are defending Orleans as becomes Frenchmen. I heard a cannon shot, and distinctly the sound of the cannon from Orleans. I must now get a carriage and push on as quickly as possible to Le Mans; there I shall get news as to the fate of the Minister. France shall be saved." So saying, he lifted his hat to them, and we left the station and descended into the town. We went to the first hotel, and he took a chamber, with his immediate companions. Henri and I, after some little trouble, possessed ourselves of a horse apiece, tolerably good still, though somewhat the worse for wear.

PUSHING ON AGAIN.  
By the time we were in our carriage was a good way ahead; but we pushed on after it. It was by this time very dark and very cold, and the roads were very slippery—in that uncomfortable state described by Dickens, when "There's frost upon the pathway and there's mud upon the track."

However, we went on. No news was to be picked up through the villages, the Prussians were reported and inquired at various abodes, where our sudden appearance seemed to occasion great astonishment. In one, where a man came out and recognized the Minister, there was a great stir. The whole household and all the visitors to gaze upon him. But there was no news, and I do not think we ever colder, colder or hungrier in my life than when we at last came to our halting and dining place at Blois. I think Gambetta shared my feelings. He spoke so snappily about the subject of food.

BAD NEWS.  
Henri and I were trying to warm ourselves with some very bad brandy over a fire. Gambetta, being up stairs in a private room, was interrupted by the soft approach of an awestruck gargon, introducing a panting messenger, sent on from the Prefecture with a despatch for the Minister; he had left word there as he went by. Henri carried the message up stairs. He remained some time, then he came out and said: "It's all lost," he said; "it was a message from Freycinet, that D'Aurelle had surrendered Orleans."

"Surrendered?" said the General, who must have been brought before a court martial; that he has thrown away the last position, the last opportunity in the war. I left him breathing only words of despair. "It's all lost," he said; "it was a message from Freycinet, that D'Aurelle had surrendered Orleans."

## BATTLE FIELD OF BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE.

Campaigning With the Army of the Red Prince.

The Village of Beaune-la-Rolande—Bravery of the French—Not Believed in Defeat—No More Surrenders—Prussian Testimony of French Valor—The Germans Opposed to Fighting Too Far From Their Base.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' HEADQUARTERS, PITHIVIERS, Dec. 2, 1870.  
Leaving Versailles three days ago amid a roar of artillery such as I had never heard before in the neighborhood of the beleaguered city—in fact, I was told that the bombardment had actually commenced—I made the quickest route by way of Longjumeau and Etampes to this place. No obstacle to the journey was interposed by the Franco-tireurs, for the whole country is now secured by cavalry and footmen in a zone of fifty miles south of Paris, in which we met very few soldiers, only ambulance and provision trains leading to the base on the railway either at Lagry or Bar-le-Duc.

THE JOURNEY.  
It was made as rapidly as possible, in the expectation that a great battle could reasonably be regarded as imminent after the engagement between the Prince and General Paladine on the 25th ult. But on arriving here yesterday evening all was found quiet, and, after a hurried visit to headquarters, the only thing feasible in the way of news was to make a visit to the village of BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE.

where the fight took place on the 25th, and afterwards to ride on down to the lines beyond. I had a letter of recommendation from Count Bismarck, which, after much wandering in search, I took the opportunity to give to General Von Stiehl, the chief of staff of Prince Frederick and the directing chief of this army. The general was very busy, but, on reading the letter gave me a receipt, and I was introduced and proffered me the courtesies of his lines and quarters. On approaching Beaune the usual signs of a battle field were visible: batteries parked in position; camping grounds, debris of the camp, non-battle, clothing, uniform caps, helmets, dead horses, dead trees, &c.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.  
Several poor Frenchmen of the line were lying stiff in the cold, with eyes wide opened up to heaven; their faces, red pants and gray trousers looked so familiar to sight that it could almost be imagined that they were only resting or sleeping on the ground. But when we went further, being in the same attitude in which they fell wounded or killed. Over a thousand were found among the dead and the wounded in the trenches, and the hospitals in the village are filled. They are attended to by the Prussians and the doctors of the English ambulance, who have just arrived.

It was in a measure for the possession of the little village of Beaune (a place of 400 or 500 inhabitants), and the initials seemed to have been rendered quite dumfounded and despairing by the shower of shells and balls which was lately rained down on their heads. They were all looking for a house or a street pale and agitated, not knowing what to do to come to them next, and evidently expecting that the village will be burned over their heads yet. On the 25th the Prussians were in possession of the village, and advanced brigade of the Prussians, consisting, all told, of about 4,000 men. The latter took refuge in the village and were ordered to leave.

HOLD IT TO THE LAST MAN.  
They immediately commenced hurriedly to leap-hold the houses, throw up a few small breastworks and pile up planks and logs to connect the bits of some walls together, and so obtain a cover for themselves. They were all looking for a house or a street pale and agitated, not knowing what to do to come to them next, and evidently expecting that the village will be burned over their heads yet. On the 25th the Prussians were in possession of the village, and advanced brigade of the Prussians, consisting, all told, of about 4,000 men. The latter took refuge in the village and were ordered to leave.

NOT KNOWING WHEN THEY ARE BEATEN.  
The French were not beaten, and 1,300 in killed and wounded; but no caution or engine were taken from them in this second battle under the republic. The people hereabouts call it a downright French victory, and are anxious together for their

## EUROPE.

"No Place Like Home" for the  
King Elect of Spain.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel and the Modern "De Profundis."

England Most Anxious to Pay the  
Alabama Claims.

FENIAN REDEMPTION AT CHRISTMAS.

The London Times in Mourning Through a  
Melancholy Accident.

## ITALY AND SPAIN.

The King Elect Spends His Christmas in  
Florence.

Prince Amadeus, of Italy, King elect of Spain, was to leave Florence for Madrid at eleven o'clock this morning; but he was detained there as late as half-past four this afternoon made no mention of his departure.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel—The Work at Point of Completion.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870.  
The working parties in the opposite headings of the Mount Cenis tunnel are within hearing distance of each other. Greetings and hurrahs were exchanged through the dividing wall of rock for the first time at a quarter past four o'clock Christmas afternoon.

## ENGLAND.

Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims—Fenian  
Liberation—Sad Accident by Drowning—A  
Mail from the Antipodes.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870.  
The *Poll-Magazine* is anxious that "Americans should know that England is heartily tired of the Alabama controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award if an adjustment can be effected there."

The Fenian convicts were discharged from Portland prison on Friday last.  
John Walter, Jr., son of the chief editor of the *London Times*, broke through the ice while skating and was drowned.

## THE DISASTER TO THE ARIES.

The Steamship Aries Runs Aground Near the  
Delaware Capes—The First Officer and Four  
Men Lost—While Sounding—Arrival of the  
Steamer at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.  
The steamship *Aries* arrived at this port at four o'clock this morning, safe and sound. A *HERALD* reporter boarded her and received the following statement from Captain Wylie:—

We were coming up the coast on the morning of December 23, tracking the beach, same as we always do, when we got caught inside Herford bar. This occurred at seven o'clock A. M. At ten o'clock A. M., Joseph Sears, first mate, and four colored deck hands, Enoch Jones, Robert Currie, William Cary and Charles Hall, were sent out to make soundings. They returned in about an hour and when within a boat's length of the ship one of the men crashed his oar and the boat upset. Sears, Cary and Currie were washed away and lost. Jones and Hall kept on the bottom of the boat. Captain Wylie, second mate, chief engineer and pilot manned a second boat and went to their assistance. They were rescued, but died in one hour in excessive cold. The second boat was carried out to sea and was rescued by the pilot boat *Weldon*, of Cape May. Jones and Hall were taken to Cape May and buried. It was impossible to save them, although a surgeon from Cape May came in the pilot boat. Captain Wylie and Currie were washed ashore. Sears' body was not recovered.

Sears leaves a wife and child at Cape Cod. The *Aries* was a Delaware and Pennsylvania. The steamship *Aries* lost none of her freight; neither was she at all damaged.

THE *HERALD* reporter asked the Captain why he ran inside the lights? The Captain said it is to vapor. The reporter suggested that the compass needle might have varied. The Captain positively declined to say whether it had, but said he was going on the same course as he always had. He intimated that the needle did vary, but as it was indicative of carelessness on his part he would not admit it point blank.

## GEORGIA.

Senator Cameron Looking After the Atlanta  
and Chattanooga Railroad—The Senatorial  
Complication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1870.  
Atlanta papers of the 22d announce the arrival of Secretary Delano and Senator Cameron. A private letter says:—Their business is with reference to the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, which is 136 miles in length, the Legislature of Georgia at the last session having passed a bill to lease this road for twenty years.

Although not less than seven United States Senators have, from time to time, been elected by the respective Legislatures of that State, the Legislature assembled on the first Monday in January will elect another Senator for the vacancy which will occur on the 3d of March next. Thus the United States Senate will have now seven persons from whom to select two to represent Georgia in that body for the short term.

## FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

The Steamship Roman Damaged by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.  
The steamship *Roman*, of the Boston line, which arrived this afternoon, caught fire in some heading in the fore-cabin and was damaged about nine hundred dollars. She now lies alongside the steamer *Aries*, at Pine street wharf.

## FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1870.  
A fire broke out in Connor's saloon, on Main street, this evening, and before the flames were suppressed the following stores were burned:—E. R. Pease, boots and shoes; Schwartz, clothing; Lambert, cigars; Van Wyck, hats and caps; Myers, photograph; Melrose, fancy goods; Farnum, drugs; Wilson, books and stationery; Hyde, shoes. These stores were all on Main street. On Garden street the stores of the following named persons were burned:—Kinney, engraver; Ives, upholsterer; and another engraving establishment. The contents were nearly all saved. Farnum's drug store, Wilson's book store and Hyde's shoe store. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

## MORE RAILROAD SPARKS.

A fire occurred last evening in the woods of the Potter Brothers, at Washington Heights, caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The fire was fortunately extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFURT, Dec. 26, 1870.  
The steamship *Nevada* will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eight o'clock A. M.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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